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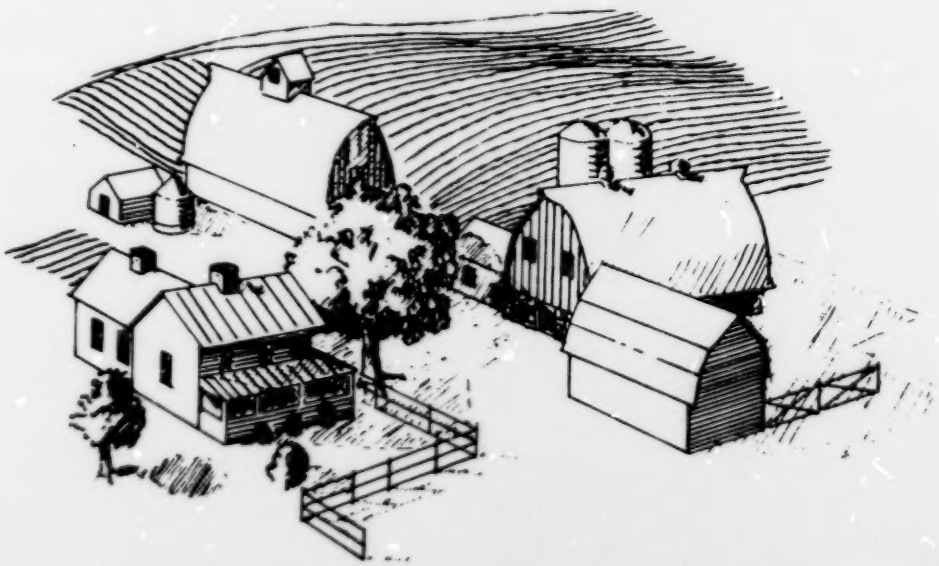

PREFACE

When approached, as an extension worker, by (then) Assistant Director of Extension Services, R. L. (Rollie) Hayman on behalf of (then) Director, R.J. (Dick) Huggard, and Regional Agricultural Representative, George MacKenzie (a special committee of Extension Services charged with producing a 60-year history of the Extension Services Branch) to write this history in collaboration with them, I was very apprehensive about ever being able to complete it and, if so, ever being able to live with the result. Would it be like the proverbial camel - "a horse made by a committee?"

University student, summer worker and co-author Kim Sampson did the initial research and preliminary draft, and collaborated with me on successive research, additions and drafts. The above committee reviewed and provided suggestions on the first draft and arranged for final typing and publication. Mary Guinan of the Truro office assisted greatly in the location and provision of research data, records, etc., and in the final typing. Beth Matheson-MacLeod of the St. Peter's office did most of the typing preliminary to the final.

To all the above named, together with the many others, including staff people from the N.S.A.C. Library in Truro and the Public Archives in Halifax, who supplied information, suggestions and encouragement, we are deeply grateful.

With apologies for the errors and oversights that emerge despite all attention to editing; with the realization that, at best, the following is but a short overview of agricultural extension work in Nova Scotia; but with the hope that, as such, it will prove informative, and at least contribute to recording the noble contribution made by Extension Services and extension workers to Nova Scotian agriculture and rural life, we commend this little book to you, the reader.

Jack C. Hicks, September 1986

DO YOU REMEMBER

THE ORIGINAL AGRICULTURAL REPRESENTATIVES

H. K. MacCharles, Antigonish and Guysborough
M. D. MacCharles, Pictou and North Colchester
A. W. MacKenzie, Cumberland
C. Eric Boulden, Hants and Halifax
Howe Cunningham, Kings and Annapolis
Raymond LeBlanc, Digby and Yarmouth
E. L. Eaton, Lunenburg, Queens and Shelburne
R. J. MacSween, Cape Breton and Victoria
J. C. F. MacDonnell, Inverness
J. B. J. Chaisson, (Asst.) Inverness
B. Thibeau (Asst.) Richmond

CHAPTER 1

IN THE BEGINNING (1789-1926)

The earliest recorded attempt at Agricultural Extension work in Nova Scotia came in 1789, with the first farmers' organization, the "Colonial Societies" in Horton, Kings County. The same year saw the beginning of agricultural administration, the "Central Board of Agriculture" in Halifax. The purposes of the Societies included the importation of quality seed and livestock, marketing of crops, distribution of information, (even the establishment of Sunday Schools) and a circulating library. The Board consisted of a group of gentlemen led by Bishop Charles Inglis and was a benevolent body to encourage agricultural improvement, and to organize district branch societies. The "Colonial Societies" became the "Kings County Central Agricultural Society" in 1805.

The second "Central Board of Agriculture" was established in 1819, with the main functions of corresponding with Agricultural Societies to pass on information, publishing and distributing relevant information, offering "judicious premiums for agricultural improvement", and importing and distributing high quality seeds, livestock and machinery. This Board was more successful at increasing the growth of Agricultural Societies. It lasted until 1825, by which time 27 new societies had been formed. The House of Assembly, in 1829, created a Standing Committee on Agriculture. The task of this committee was to improve the agricultural conditions in the Colony, but its suggestions were often voted down by the Merchantile Legislative Council. When, in 1837, the agriculturalist forces gained control of the Lower House, aid to farmers immediately increased. This also caused the revival of the Third Central Board of Agriculture in 1841. It had eleven members, but no authority over the societies, and it was moderately successful in fostering their growth. In 1858, the government intervened once again, and the Board and its work were terminated.

Repeated requests for the return of a Central Board resulted, five years later, in the establishment of the Fourth Central Board of Agriculture. It had much better funding. The secretary was Dr. George Lawson (Dalhousie Chemistry Professor) and the chairman, Alexander MacFarlane, Conservative MLA.

In 1885, the provincial government finally replaced the Central Board of Agriculture with a proper Department of Agriculture. Dr. Lawson became the first secretary and was made accountable to, though not part of, the Cabinet.

The Nova Scotia Farmers Association was incorporated by an act of the Legislature on March 20, 1895. Though it was mostly a product of government sponsorship, it was made up of and worked to serve the "grass roots" farmers of Nova Scotia. One of its many interests included a better agricultural education for Nova Scotia farmers. An impressive victory for all interested in such education was scored when the Nova Scotia Agricultural College was established in Truro in 1905.

Though the founding of the Agricultural College was important, the N.S.F.A. did not give up there. It began then to press to have agriculture taught in schools around the province. (However, this was not accomplished until after World War II and then, in most areas, continued for only a few years.)

The first extension work in this province (according to W.J. MacLeod, 1976) was done by James D. MacKinnon of Beaver Cove, who had been employed by the government of the day, on a part-time basis, to carry the story of good farming and good farmer practice to many of the outlying districts of Cape Breton and Eastern Nova Scotia during the late 1890's.

The staff of the Nova Scotia Agricultural College was always active in the practice of "extending" agricultural knowledge throughout the province. However, the next development on the extension scene (apart from the college staff) came when, in 1914, the Rev. Dr. Hugh MacPherson, of St. Francis Xavier University, was appointed to be the first Agricultural Representative in Nova Scotia. His responsibilities took him throughout Eastern Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, where he expounded at every opportunity on his one thesis - "good farming". One year later, in 1915, H. S. Cunningham took over the Cape Breton territory. Cunningham's specialty was showing how to grow and cultivate turnips. His motorcycle with a garden hoe strapped to it was a common sight on rural roads.

In 1916, A. B. MacDonald of Glassburn, Antigonish County was appointed Agricultural Representative for Guysborough County. MacDonald was well known, not only for his good work, but for his speedy transportation, too. He drove a Model T Ford and neither he nor his rumored driving students (Waldo Walsh and Art MacKenzie) were ever known "to loaf along the way!" (MacLeod, 1976).

The next to join were R. J. MacSween and J.C.F. MacDonnell, serving in Cape Breton County and Inverness County, respectively, in 1923. Much of their initial work involved external parasite removal from sheep. The equipment used (a tank on a horse-drawn cart) not only dipped the sheep but could be used to spray potatoes, too.

Apart from those already named, many others also did important early extension work. One of them was Fred Fuller, Provincial Superintendent of Agricultural Societies, who worked in close liaison with the early Agricultural Representatives. Together with Dr. Cumming (the Secretary of Agriculture), he directed much of the early program and also promoted the thesis of "good farming".

The Nova Scotia Agricultural Extension Services Program was formally established by an Act of the Provincial Legislature in May 1926. It came about as the result of a 1925 report by the provincially funded Agricultural Enquiry Committee, and in response to influences reflecting the firm commitment of the Nova Scotia Farmers' Association to inform and educate established farmers.

The program was intended to organize agricultural work and to carry directly to farmers the latest information covering crop production, livestock development, co-operative marketing, and other farming activities. The Extension Program encouraged the farmers to remedy the poor reputation often suffered by their products by working to improve their quality. The reasoning used was that better quality would bring better prices.

Extension services at that time were also being provided by the Extension Department of St. Francis Xavier University. These services were the main responsibility of Dr. Moses M. Coady, who was also responsible for the "Co-op" or Antigonish Movement. When the Maritime Co-operative was set up in 1927, it did $100,000 in business volume. By 1954, its record showed over $12,000,000 in products and sales.

The legislation which officially created the Extension Branch "was probably the most drastic, far reaching and controversial social legislation ever enacted up to that time. Some government policy analysts have even placed extension...ahead of even such recent legislation as that including social security, minimum wage, the war on poverty, and so on." (MacLeod, 1976).

This is valid when you consider the place and time of the legislation. The farms of Nova Scotia in the 1920's, were mainly subsistance operations; therefore, the M.L.A.'s of the time represented people to whom farming not only provided the main source of income, but also the main food supply and in most cases, the social structure and way of life. This was particularly true of Eastern Nova Scotia and Cape Breton. Commercial farms were more common in the Annapolis Valley and some central and western counties.

The legislation introduced provided for a staff to be assembled under the leadership of Dr. J.M. Trueman. He was a professor of animal husbandry at the Nova Scotia Agricultural College. Throughout his work, there could be found one basic theme, "good farming".

The first eleven Agricultural Representatives were:

C.E. Boulden	- Halifax, Hants and East Hants Counties
H.S. Cunningham	- West Kings, Annapolis and Digby Counties
E. L. Eaton	- Lunenburg, Queens and Shelburne Counties
R. A. LeBlanc	- Clare, Yarmouth and Barrington Districts
M. D. MacCharles	- Pictou-North Colchester Counties
H. K. MacCharles	- Antigonish and Guysboro Counties
J.C.F. MacDonnell	- Inverness County
A. W. MacKenzie	- Cumberland County
R. J. MacSween	- Cape Breton and Victoria Counties
J.B.J. Chiasson (Asst.)	- North Inverness County
B. Thibeau (Asst.)	- Richmond County

When mentioning persons who have been important in Extension work, the successive Ministers of Agriculture cannot be left out. "Each was interested in farm organizations, in rural youth activities, in co-ops and credit unions, and in supporting legislation and policies designed to improve the lot of those who tilled the soil." (MacLeod, 1976). (This) "is likewise true of the Deputy Ministers and the Directors of Extension. They too had the interest of rural Nova Scotia at heart, and the welfare of their staff members was likewise of concern to them." (MacLeod, 1976).

The Agricultural Extension service is thought by educational authorities to be the largest and most important out-of-school educational effort ever attempted in Nova Scotia. It is, as Steve MacKinnon said in 1957, easy to give the knowledge that you have, but not so easy to have that knowledge applied to have the countryside transformed. According to MacKinnon, the most important function of the Department was its educational work.

Early extensionists were working with people who were under no obligation to learn. Educational expectation and achievement alike were low; travel and communication were slow. "Book farmers" were frowned upon. The extension workers' road to success, therefore, was to make their topics as interesting as possible, to convince the farmers, by local demonstration, that this knowledge would be of benefit to them in the long run; and finally, that any improvements made to the quality or quantity of production would result in improved sales and incomes.

Though it was often a difficult transition, once farmers became open to the scientific approach and committed to advancing technology, they were more willing to make changes in their farming practices, their customs and their institutions.

CHAPTER 2

EARLY SUCCESSES (1926-1929)

The initial task of the early Agricultural Representative was that of familiarization with his territory. This meant coming to know, not only what crops and livestock were being grown, but who the people themselves were, and which of them had the potential to emerge as local leaders. Their work also included collaboration with established Boys' and Girls' Clubs. Here, they supplied some much needed coaching to the judging teams, and helped with the organization of school and community fairs. They piloted the establishment of Livestock Shipping Associations, gave demonstrations of poultry production and wool shipping (specifically the proper use of supplied twine and sacks). In Antigonish,Digby and Pictou counties, the Agricultural Representatives gave assistance in establishing a string bean canning industry. Advice was given on both growing and harvesting practices.

In 1926, the Extension Service was involved in the beginnings of the program for the eradication of bovine tuberculosis in Nova Scotia. The initial requests for the program came from the Nova Scotia Farmers' Association. It lobbied the government to have the T.B. Act include the following: a restricted zone having definite boundaries in which the movement of livestock would be controlled. The Association also suggested that a two-thirds majority of farmers in the area would be required to sign consent forms; that the Dominion Health of Animals Branch would provide the veterinarians and compensation for slaughtered animals. The province agreed to cover the operating expenses of the program; also, that the program objective was to declare Nova Scotia a restricted zone. Thus, the farmers were to be put in a better market position by having tuberculosis-free meat to sell.

The eradication program continued in 1927, but some of the one third of the farmers who did not consent to the testing began an effort to have the testing stopped, fearing that because they had not consented, they would not be compensated for their lost livestock. The testing won out in the end, as the farmers realized that, all objections considered, there was more to be gained by having stock checked and proven to be disease-free. By 1929, the Nova Scotian mainland had been declared a restricted zone. Things had appeared to be working smoothly until politics became involved. The provincial Liberals (the Official Opposition in 1927) had worked against the Conservative-backed program. The 1928 provincial election saw the Conservative majority cut from 36 to just 4, over this very issue. The returning government managed to have a second round of testing delayed, seeing that it was politically unsafe. The Liberals swept the 1933 election, but predictably still opposed testing.

The T.B. testing campaign did not resume until 1940 and then only following the long-time urgings of F.W. Walsh (then Director of Marketing) and the N.S.F.A. The same conditions had to be met as before, and testing was finally completed in the 14 mainland counties just after the Second World War.

"Egg Circles" were established to increase production and sales through co-operative shipping. Co-operatives were also set up to grind limestone, as most of the soil in the province required at least some lime to be productive, and some required a great deal. The benefits of fertilizer were also being talked about.

As mentioned, the establishment of Shipping Associations was a high priority of the early Agricultural Representatives. Knowing that farmers would receive higher prices for their livestock if shipped live to the Montreal market, was their main motivation. Their success in setting up Shipping Associations meant, for instance, that the farmers would no longer lose an estimated 15%-25% on farm gate sales of dressed hogs. In fact, on shipments after September 30, 1926, profits were up and live Maritime hogs brought higher prices than those from Quebec and Ontario. All through the first years of the Shipping Associations, the main push was to expand the livestock markets open to Nova Scotia farmers.

As a promotional event of the newly established Extension Service, an Agricultural Demonstration Train left Truro June 7, 1926. Equipment was supplied by the CNR and staff by the Department of Natural Resources and the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

The train, consisting of four cars, travelled around the province to inform farmers (and anyone else interested) about the services of Extension and some of the latest agricultural technology.

The first car was the Dairy Cattle Car. It contined two grade Holsteins, one grade Ayrshire Cow, one purebred Guernsey Cow, and one purebred Jersey. These were to show the possibilities inherent in having purebred stock. This car also contained feed samples showing early cut hay as being superior to late cut hay in nutritional value. Proper mixtures to ensure balanced rations were also shown.

The second car was the Bacon Hog Demonstration Car. The animals it contained were ideal Yorkshire boars and sows, a pair of select bacon hogs, an unfinished hog; also, a heavy and a thick, smooth hog. Also contained in the car were economical feed samples and world export figures. It demonstrated the superior weight gain and grade quality of the better stock and was one of the more popular cars.

Another car on the train contained poultry exhibits and supplies, dairy equipment and utensils, and a display discussing special grade cream and butter-making. Bulletins were available from both sections of the car and proved to be informative.

The last car was divided between the Women's Institute and the Public Health Department. The Women's Institute section discussed nutrition in general and also the rural school lunch (both showing good and bad foods for growth and development). The Public Health section showed good and poor methods of obtaining a farm water supply, results of improper methods of nutrition in growing children, and proper clothing and nutrition for infants. Again, bulletins and pamphlets were available.

In order to cut berry imports to the province, as well as to provide a good market for local berries, a few small factories were started to make and can jams. The Agricultural Representatives participated by arranging experiments to be carried out in 1927 to determine which berries to grow for best hardiness and productivity. The actual jam-making process then in use in Nova Scotia had to be upgraded to world standards and thus the factories were made a more viable investment. The market for ripe Nova Scotia berries was good. The crop here matured after the American crop, thereby providing it a good market in the U.S. The Agricultural Representatives, in conjunction with the buyers, convinced the

farmers to sell berries F.O.B. at New Brunswick and Nova Scotia shipping stations (rather than in random consignments) and thereby ensure that the buyers knew exactly when and how many berries were coming and so could pay higher prices overall.

Another experiment carried out involved the growing of flax and hemp. That year, 1926, brought better yields and showed that these crops should become profitable over time.

The wool market was also worked on by the new Agricultural Representatives. The prices for 1926 were high (23¢ per pound, unwashed). The competition created among buyers (by the Canadian Co-op Wool Growers Association) was high, or prices would have been lower. All owners of sheep were encouraged to join the Association to cut shipping prices,to foster buyer competition and to increase available markets.

More experimentation took place with sugar beets in Pictou County, at the Agricultural College in Truro, and at the federally-owned experimental farms at Kentville and Nappan. This also included feasibility studies, comparing the cost of crude sugar produced from sugar beets grown locally to that produced from sugar cane imported from the West Indies.

The year 1927 brought changes in personnel in the form of both additional Agricultural Representatives and a new Director. He was Dr. W. V. Longley, a Paradise, Nova Scotia native. He had been educated at the Nova Scotia Agricultural College and the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph (from which he graduated with his B.Sc. in Agriculture in 1911) and the University of Minnesota (from which he received his M.A. in 1926). From 1911 to 1926, he was in Minnesota where he pursued his education and also held positions as Instructor in Agriculture, County Agricultural Agent, and Director of a Seed Department. He was awarded his Ph.D. in Agricultural Economics in 1931, four years after assuming the position of Director of Extension, which he very capably held until his retirement in 1952.

The working districts for the Agricultural Representatives were reduced due to additional staff. Work also continued with the Boys' and Girls' Clubs (i.e. junior work and school fairs). Livestock Shipping Associations already established were continued and new ones set up.

More Heifer, Calf Feeding, and Swine Clubs were formed in the hope that this work with the children would promote future stock improvement. Clubs at that time were located in fourteen out of the eighteen counties. These clubs produced some high quality sheep, swine and cattle stock, and even produced some poultry.

Organization and development of the Agricultural Associations were greatly assisted by the Agricultural Representatives. They also helped in the acquisition of better stock. For instance, access to purebred rams was provided to Ram Clubs in order to improve and stabilize the breeding of sheep. If improved blood lines were available, the prices for the stock produced would be higher.

Marketing in 1927 was beginning to take on a co-operative character, with several new shipping stations being organized. They shipped mostly hogs and lambs, but also some cattle. Close relations were maintained with the local livestock clubs in order to get shipments out on time. That year, twelve carloads of sheep were sent from Inverness County alone. The club-owned shipping stations made it possible to get live animals shipped to market. Poultry, too, was being shipped live, and "Egg Circles" were helping the then small poultry venture to turn into a profitable business.

One important factor which emerged from these and other developments was that of federal-provincial-local co-operation in agriculture. This was clearly defined in the funding formula for farm fairs, it being one-third federal, one-third provincial, and one-third local. The work load was shared as well.

Throughout the work of the Extension Branch, one fact that came to view every time an Agricultural Representative visited a farmer was that one worker could not hope to make all the calls necessary to keep on top of all the activities in his district. The solution that proved most popular with all concerned was to help the farmers to form local organizations and then for the Agricultural Representative to work with the organizations; thereby, reaching a number of farmers with each meeting. Farmers from a district not having an Agricultural Representative often went to a nearby district having one to get help from him. Such visits showed that the good work done had established the reputation of the service.

1928 saw the beginning of what was to become a very important tradition in Agricultural Extension; namely, Annual Winter Meetings of the Agricultural Representatives and other Department of Agriculture personnel. There, problems or policy and future plans were discussed, with input from the Agricultural Representatives as a group (something which had not been possible previously). The publication of the "Extension Service News" was intended to cultivate the interest in and raise the demand for extension services. This publication was picked up and republished by local newspapers such as the "Cape Breton Post". Close liaison was maintained between the Extension Branch and the Agricultural Association and Societies. These,and numerous other factors, resulted in the Extension Service developing an excellent working relationship with its farming clientele.

The Nova Scotia Seed Board began its work officially in January of 1928. The main purpose of this organization was to promote the use of better seed to grow better crops. The introduction of Field Crop competitions was used not only to promote approved seed but also to show the results of using such seed.

Experimental work continued in most counties in the form of Fertilizer and Limestone Plots. There were one hundred plots in 1927; they increased to 160 in 1928. Alfalfa was introduced as a new crop with hopes that it would prove to be profitable. Apple orchards were also the subject of some experimentation. Help was given for crop improvement and so much interest was shown that work continued in 1929.

The effects of the advice given to farmers regarding livestock production were beginning to be felt. Better care and feeding of young livestock paid off with higher prices for beef and dairy cattle, lambs and wool, hogs, and poultry. The average shipping weights were higher and demands increased for quality breeding stock.

Co-operative marketing seemed to be working well. There were more animals shipped overall as compared to years past; also, both prices and returns to farmers were higher.

One outstanding feature of 1928 was the emergence of local leaders. They did a great deal of organization and demonstration work. Their will to work for their communities was untiring and served to strengthen the liaison between the extension staff and rural communities.

The next year, 1929, saw an increase in the amount of junior work done by the Agricultural Representatives. Interest was so great, the Summer Assistants had to be hired. These assistants were usually students at the Agricultural College, so this practical experience was beneficial to their studies. Having the assistants enabled the Agricultural Representatives to have more individual contact with farmers and farm organizations. The main thrust of their work was training people to help themselves and in developing local leaders. One important function of local leaders was that they helped facilitate more adequate contact with farmers groups without drastic staff increases by the Department.

Extension Advisory Committees emerged in 1929, the first one being in Cumberland County, followed by one in Hants County. They were made up mainly of farmers at large, association officers and Agricultural Representatives, and functioned as advisors to both Agricultural Representatives and association leaders in planning county agricultural programs.

Overall, 1929 saw a continuation of the work of past years but that on an expanded basis. Marketing assistance still occupied a large part of the time of the Agricultural Representative. Demand was up for cattle from Nova Scotia, but Cape Breton farmers suffered because their cattle were not tuberculosis tested. Shipments of wool and lambs were increased, but too many lambs were underweight and this resulted in the prices being lower. Lower numbers of hogs were marketed, but high feed prices brought returns to farmers down.

The poultry industry was expanding as noted by the high demand for day-old chicks. Methods and equipment for production were constantly being updated.

CHAPTER 3

THE HUNGRY THIRTIES (1930-1939)

As the Great Depression began to take hold of the world, the farmers of Nova Scotia were, by contrast, less adversely affected than many of their urban neighbours. Work done by Agricultural Representatives in Boys' and Girls' Clubs continued to increase. The clubs were not only a youth development activity, but had significant long-term spin-off effects. Not the least of these was to ensure a future for agriculture with farmers who had had some training and could, therefore, more readily adjust to changing times and advancing technology.

The thirties saw continued emphasis on community work and community leadership. Local leaders were concerned with subjects as varied as: the use of ground limestone, the possibilities of growing alfalfa and strawberries as export crops, and the development of short courses and demonstrations applied to specific crop and livestock projects. These programs worked well when there was a high degree of involvement of local leaders.

Two national conferences chose Nova Scotia as their convention sites. The "Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturalists" and the "Canadian Seed Growers Association" both met in Nova Scotia in 1930. As a result, the annual Agricultural Representatives meeting was not held, but the Reps. did manage to get together at these other meetings.

The "Scotia Premier Farmer" project was begun to honour the outstanding farmers in the county districts and the province as a whole. The qualifications were set as follows: candidates had to be successful farmers, family oriented, involved in their communities, and be "good citizens".

Rural Conferences were held first in the Clare and Pubnico districts. These combined more than farming topics; also, including woodlot and forestry concerns and home industries such as crafts, fabrics, preserves, etc.

The livestock markets were restricted because of the ongoing depression. However, better marketing arrangements (like staggered shipments) resulted in better prices and markets being available. Interest in poultry was still on the increase and egg production was way up, especially in the Pomquet area.

By 1933, the farmers were really beginning to feel the world-wide economic depression. However, production was generally steady; more and better care was given to livestock; also, more farmers were willing to experiment with new varieties and methods of cultivation.

For the Agricultural Representatives, the work that had begun prior to 1933 continued, but a few new duties were added. One such was the difficult task of settling the newly landed out-of-work coal miners and others, under the provisions of the Nova Scotia Land Settlement Act (1933 Amendment). In some areas, this was so time-consuming for the Agricultural Representatives that regular duties suffered by comparison. The other added work involved assisting in the establishment and cultivation of "Relief Gardens" in some of the larger towns and the cities of the province. These were intended to help hard-pressed urban dwellers to supplement their food supplies by growing their own vegetables.

The custom of honouring hardworking farmers continued with the naming of "Scotia Premier Farmers" and "Scotia Banner Farmers". Those who contributed to agriculture without actually tilling the soil were designated as "Scotia Honour Farmers".

A milestone was reached in 1934 when Miss L. S. (Lottie) Austin was hired as Agricultural Representative for South Inverness - Richmond Counties. She grew up on a farm in Skye Glen and had been convinced by the first Agricultural Representative in the area, J.C.F. MacDonnell, to go to the Agricultural College. He had also helped her get summer jobs as Assistant Agricultural Representative. She was the first female Agricultural Representative in Canada! Her first job involved co-operation both with the other Agricultural Representatives and also with the St. Francis Xavier Extension Department, with men like Coady, Tompkins, and Prof. A.B. MacDonald (noble company all).

The year 1934 also brought staff reductions and office closures. This clearly illustrated the fact that for the Extension Service to be effective, it always had to work in close liaison with, and be supported and supplemented by, local leaders and organizations, and more particularly so, in times of budgetary and staffing restraints.

The provincial government, through special efforts, tried to help the farmers through the tough economic times. In one such effort, it assumed the cost of freight on hay which had to be imported because of severe drought of 1934. Government funding for relief gardens, on the other hand, was cut to one half of what it had been in 1933.

As the depression began to lighten in the late 1930's, increased demands for Agricultural Representative service were voiced. Changes were taking place in publicity, too. The "Extension Service News" was discontinued as of the May 19, 1937 issue. It was replaced by the "Nova Scotia Farm News". This publication included all the information formerly contained in the "Extension Service News" and in addition, some news from other branches of the Department of Agriculture.

Despite the dismal economic conditions, technological progress continued, particularly in the areas of poultry production and the apple industry. The reorganized "Spray Circles" utilizing group-owned sprayers in the Annapolis Valley resulted in much better crops than had been possible prior to this development.

The fur farming industry was given assistance in organizing ranchers, groups and show days. The two main fur bearers being raised were mink and fox.

CHAPTER 4

THE WAR YEARS (1939-1945)

As the decade of the "hungry thirties" struggled toward its close and the effects of the depression on agriculture, as on other sectors of life in the province, were beginning to lessen, World War II erupted in 1939. The war effort necessitated the mobilization of agriculture for vital food production, both for those at home and for their troops and allies overseas.

Increased food production required larger acreages to be tilled, especially for grain and root crops. Assistance in this was given by the Department of Highways. Its tractors were mobilized to break the much needed new land.

The war also meant that the buildings used for the Maritime Winter Fair were appropriated for the military. Thus the fair could not be held in 1939. Plans for the future were for the fairs to be held in conjunction with short courses, a practice which continued until after the war.

A war induced change that was beneficial, in that it lowered crop production costs to the farmer, was the reduced price of ground limestone. The provincial government decided to set the price at between $1.50 and $2.00 per ton. The administration of the resulting Limestone Assistance Policy began to be handled by the Extension Branch as of October 20, 1939.

The breaking of new land, the removal of old apple trees and the opening of land drainage ditches remained high priority items in the agricultural war effort. The assistance of the Department of Highways machinery was still necessary, though not always available. Because of this, some projects had to be carried over from one year to the next, thereby delaying the food production increases which were so greatly needed.

The year 1941 saw still more increases in the food production demanded for the war effort. As a result of additional efforts required of the Agricultural Representatives, they were forced to depend more and more on the assistance of local leaders. This assistance, though, was in fact lessening, as more and more local leaders joined the armed forces.

The continued publication of the "Club News" (started in 1939 as the Nova Scotia Boys' and Girls' Club Bulletin) led to a composition competition which, in one of the entries contained the following from Margaret Main, Noel Shore:

> "The farmer plays an important part in winning this war as he produces all the food. Many are taken from agriculture, so the ones left must produce more in order to feed everybody. The farmer should, by careful breeding, keep only the best types of stock. Correct feeding is very important, also; to feed so that one will get the most for the amount fed. An effort should be made to obtain a maximum output in every line of endeavour - in crop, milk, wool, bacon, and egg production." (Extension Annual Report, 1941).

"The importance of food production as a war measure was continued to change the direction of Extension work during 1942." (Annual Report, 1942). Projects such as those already mentioned, continued and increased, resulting

in large increases in production. Rural areas were suppling a great deal of manpower to the armed forces, as well as to the war work in various urban factories; however, this manpower drain was a serious loss to farm work and to rural life. Many of the workers and servicemen leaving the land were senior farm club members or local leaders. Their places were filled (but of course only partially) by members of the community, who for one reason or another, could not go away to work or to fight.

The Extension Branch itself was losing personnel to the armed forces, with a total of twelve men gone by 1943. As the urgent need for farm workers continued, special arrangements were made to release some men from regular service in military units to help in the harvest. Pupils were also released from school for this purpose.

By the end of World War II in 1945, the Extension Department had developed a series of Agricultural Courses for High Schools. To be eligible to take these courses the students either had to be involved inclubs or in definite agricultural projects.

CHAPTER 5

PEACE, PROGRESS AND DEVELOPMENT - (1946-1970)

The return to normal peacetime conditions was slowly taking place during the late forties. Food production was still necessarily high, with the "return" men and women now joining the ranks of back-home consumers. Their return also meant that farm labour was more readily available (except, that is, for the Annapolis Valley during apple harvest time, where pickers remained in short supply).

The Maritime Winter Fair resumed in 1946 and was held as a "Victory Fair". The growth of co-operatives in Antigonish and Guysborough Counties continued strongly in 1947. Antigonish had also raised the production and shipment of milk to the value of $120,000.

The pre-war push to have local organizations assist in planning and promoting agricultural development had resumed and was strong again by 1948. Local leadership was encouraged and co-operation among local, county, district and provincial Farmers Associations, agricultural societies, the various co-operatives and the Women's Institutes, etc. were promoted, in an endeavour to draw together farm and rural people for a richer, fuller life in the "Brave new world" of post-war society.

A noteworthy attempt at an improved lifestyle was the establishment of Folk Schools in 1947. These schools were held annually and the program being followed was under the supervision of the Adult Education Division of the Department of Education, with assistance from the Departments of Public Health and Agriculture and Marketing. Course content included topics such as leadership training, group development, project planning, problem solving and community development.

The 1950's brought continued efforts through Folk Schools, etc. to train and develop local leaders. In areas where good local leadership was present, the work of the Extension Branch was both accepted more readily at group meetings and sought out more often in individual situations. Extension work with established Boys' and Girls' Clubs continued both for the immediate benefits to members, but also in the hope that these clubs would help to provide the local leaders, which were so vital to agricultural and rural development in general. A change in name from "Boys' and Girls' Clubs" to "4-H Clubs" came at the annual meeting of the Canadian Council on Boys' and Girls' Clubs work in 1952.

The education function of Extension has always been one of its main priorities. Whether performed directly through short courses, seminars, etc., or indirectly through individual assistance with crop, livestock, or marketing or accounting problems, the objective of educating its rural clientele to help themselves had been an ever present one for the Extension staff.

With the accelerated growth since the 1950's in technological change, specialization and size of farms, scope and complexity of markets, etc., Agricultural Representatives have had to struggle to keep abreast of the latest methodology and technology and to communicate them effectively to the farmers in the respective communities (and that at a level appropriate

to local interests and requirements). Simultaneously, they have had to be aware of, and responsive to, their farmers' emerging crises and ongoing problems (often requiring referral to backup people, such as research workers and specialists, for further assistance).

Thus the Agricultural Representative's role as educator, in the most general and practical sense, and communicator, in the most specific and accurate sense, has required that they maintain a close working relationship with their farmer-clients (both as individuals and in their groups and associations) and also with their departmental back-up and co-worker structure.

Maintaining such close relationships was never easy and sometimes it was well nigh impossible. At one such time, the late Angus Rankin, a loyal Scot and Agricultural Representative for Richmond, was invited to be the quest speaker at an evening meeting in the Acadian parish of L'Ardoise. Arriving there and waiting to be called upon to speak, he became increasingly disturbed as the meeting dragged on for hours, being conducted entirely in French (which he did not understand). When finally, in late evening, he was introduced in English (which all present understood) he proceeded to deliver his hour-long address on agriculture - in Gaelic! As a good extensionist, he had made his points - both about clarity in communication and courtesy in relationships.

As an indicator of ongoing local and practical concerns, the use of ground limestone on provincial soils continued to increase, with the 1957 tonnage reported to be 44,000 (14,000 tons over the 31,000 reported for 1956).

FARM MANAGEMENT

While a basic component of every farming operation, Farm management received increasing recognition during the 1960's as a function with which many farmers needed special assistance. Fewer and larger farms, increasing needs for borrowed capital, for dealing with lending agencies and the "tax man", for more highly-skilled workers, for coping with the tightening "cost (of production) price (for produce) squeeze" were among the factors contributing to the recognition of the increasing importance and complexity of farm management. The Extension Branch, in 1962, launched a Farm Management Program and in 1966, made it a separate division within the Branch, with its own supervisor, Douglas M. Byers, and staff. Since then, Farm Management has assisted individual farmers with farm accounting, income tax, etc., but the long-term objective of its endeavours has been, by working through staff training, short courses, Agricultural Representatives assistance, etc., to upgrade farmers in their own management capabilities.

RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Also in 1962, under the provisions of the Agricultural and Rural Development Act (ARDA) and on a cost-shared basis with Federal Agriculture, the Provincial Department, through the Extension Branch, launched the Resource Development Program. In 1967, under Paul C. Eaton, Assistant Director, a professional staff, with backgrounds as varied as agronomy, engineering and clergy were, following in-service training in all relevant federal, provincial and other agency programs, stationed in nearly all of the

County Agricultural Offices, out of which they continued to work until the mid 1970's, when funding and program changes terminated or altered their roles. The overall objective of the program was the development of the Human Resources of the rural areas in relationship to personal, social and physical problems to be solved and corresponding potentials to be developed. The Resource Development Representatives were involved in a wide spectrum of projects including personal and career counselling, job training, craft development small industry (e.g. bakery, fibreglass shop, tannery, cottage garment craft), medical centre construction, municipal government surveys and regional planning programs. Throughout the program, many rural people and communitites were helped to help themselves in some very significant ways.

REGIONAL AGRICULTURAL REPRESENTATIVES

1964 saw a reorganization of the Agricultural Representative service, whereby three Regional Agricultural Representatives were appointed to give leadership in three provincial areas: George MacKenzie in the Eastern Region, Lloyd Palmer in the Central Region, and Ralph Morehouse in the Western Region.

4-H CLUBS

"4-H Clubs" or "Boys' and Girls' Club" work, as it was first known, has already been mentioned as an early and ongoing part of extension efforts. It started at Heatherton, Antigonish County, as an Ayrshire Heifer Club in 1922. Dr. Hugh MacPherson, the first Agricultural Representative in Antigonish County (and in Nova Scotia - appointed in 1914) conceived the idea and was assisted in making it a reality by Herb McCharles, the Agricultural Representative at the time, and by local farmers. 1922 also saw clubs organized in Judique, Inverness County and Guysborough County.

In succeeding years, calf clubs, poultry clubs, sheep clubs, swine clubs, garden clubs, sewing clubs, etc. were organized and assisted by Agricultural Societies and Agricultural Representatives, Women's Institutes and Home Economists, and always depended heavily on local volunteer leaders.

Girls' Club work was transferred from the oversight of the Women's Institutes to that of the Extension Service in 1930. The change in name from Boys' and Girls' Clubs to 4-H Clubs became official in 1952. 4-H became its own Division of Extension in 1964 and its first supervisor, D. G. (Don) MacNeil was appointed in 1966.

4-H activities have included leadership workshops, training for junior and senior leaders, camps, achievement days, public speaking competitions, interprovincial exchange visits, radio quiz contests, national and international conferences, judging competitions, field days, club tours, county rallies, etc., in all, a very well-rounded program.

Growing and changing with the years, 4-H has expanded from a basic agricultural and homemaking program to include also many diverse club and

member selected activities such as photography, woodworking, snowmobiling and fishing, but has always maintained its original focus of training and developing rural youth by the tried and proven methods of "learning to do by doing". In 1975, the Nova Scotia 4-H Council was organized to advise the Department of Agriculture and Marketing on the future direction of the 4-H program.

The story of 4-H in Nova Scotia is ably told in its own history, compiled in 1982, and entitled "60 Years of Learning by Doing 1922-1982". In the "message of the Prime Minister" therein contained, Pierre E. Trudeau wrote, "For 60 (now 64) years, your clubs have been making an important contribution to rural life in Nova Scotia. May their fine work long continue!"

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

Although agricultural engineering had been a part of Extension work for many years, the official establishment of Agricultural Engineering as a Division of the Extension Branch came about in 1965 with Donald Gunn as its first supervisor. Up until 1965, the program had included functions as varied as: "farm building design, plans and layout; land improvement work (which involved surface and tile drainage); farm safety and farm pond construction." (Annual Report, 1965). The work involved a good deal of on-farm counselling. Over the years, the Extension Engineers' work also came to include involvement in various other departmental committees (e.g. limestone, land breaking) and N.S.A.C. programs (e.g. animal husbandry, horticulture). When assistance programs to farmers became more widely available, over half of the time of the Engineers was spent with them and in drawing up plans for farm buildings (including cost estimates) and for the aquisition of suitable, serviceable farm machinery.

The Marshland Maintenance Division of the Extension Branch became the "Land and Water Engineering Division" in 1969. "Its main purpose was in the area of soil and water projects involving the protection of dykelands from flooding, the control of stream bank erosion, land consolidation and development, and other water control structures." (Annual Report, 1969). In 1978, this division became amalgamated with the Agricultural Engineering Division. "The objective of the Division continues to be to provide within the resources available, the best possible engineering service to the agricultural industry in the province." (Annual Report, 1978).

In 1985, areas served by "Engineering" included: land development and protection, crop processing and energy, energy management and conservation, farm structures, farm power and machinery, and as well, work through various professional and departmental committees and boards. (Annual Report, 1985).

HOME ECONOMICS

The Home Economics Program began with the establishment of the Women's Institutes of Nova Scotia, under the leadership of Miss Jennie Fraser, the first Home Economist hired and appointed as first Superintendent of the Women's Institutes in 1913. Succeeding Superintendents and their staffs worked with rural women at World War I related projects such as raising money, knitting socks, packing gift boxes. Following the end of the war, their efforts turned to the settlement of war orides. Later, committees were organized to lead efforts in Home Economics, Home and School, Public Health, Agriculture and Legislation and International Exchange have been added. In 1928, Girls' Clubs (later to become part of 4-H) were organized and in 1930, were moved into the Extension Division. During the Thirties, Garment Clubs received priority. Local Leader Training Schools were started. During World War II, the Women's Institutes again concentrated on war related activities.

By 1954, the Home Economics Program consisted of the following:

"1. To help women and girls to acquire sound and improved practices for greater home efficiency.

2. To discover, stimulate and train leaders.

3. To develop a more abundant life in rural communities.

4. To develop better and more useful citizens."

(Home Economists in Agriculture, 1985, p. 7 & 8).

In the 1950's, Home Economists expanded their roles to include more promotion of Nova Scotia products, through radio, newspaper and demonstrations. In the 1960's, recipe pamphlets and recipe testing were prominant along with more media work.

In 1969, when the Women's Institutes requested their own division with their own executive, Home Economics became a separate Division of Extension, with Mrs. Florence Hilchey as Supervisor. During the 1970's and since, the role of the Home Economists has been redefined to concentrate on the three main areas of: food education, Women's Institutes, and 4-H activities.

The Home Economics Division continues to be both busy and productive in its work and has made important contributions to the youth, the women, the home, the organizations, and the communities with which it has worked throughout the province. Its own history is being written separately under the title "Home Economists in Agriculture - 1913-1985".

Its educational function continued as the major emphasis of the work of Extension. All staff were responsible for this function and all contributed whatever their particular job roles. The local administration of the agricultural assistance policies, including informational, advisory and some inspection work, continued to be the responsibility of the Agricultural Representatives.

By the late 1960's, the functions of the Extension Branch had been refined enough to be defined as "three broad areas: the organization and extension of a Rural Adult and Youth Education program on a community, county, and regional basis; the administration of the Department of Agriculture and Marketing Assistance Policies; providing services to rural people under established government programs." (Annual Report, 1967).

CHAPTER 6

THE OLD AND THE NEW (1970-1986)

Extension programs that received priority throughout the 1970's and since were: Farm Business Management, Capital Grants, and Land Improvement work. These programs involved a good deal of paper work for the Agricultural Representative who had the responsibility for their approval. A change was made therefore whereby, since 1976, the final approval for Capital and Land Improvement Grants had to come from central committees following the Agricultural Representative's recommendation.

Along with their educational, organizational and administrative roles, the Agricultural Representative's work still contained the "traditional areas" which involved home garden and "farm calls" in response to a wide variety of requests for assistance. Working with dairymen on breeding, feeding and herd management; with ranchers, beef and hog producers on similar matters; with grains, berry and fruit growers on problems particular to each; and with the home gardeners whose vegetables or ornamentals were being devoured by those "nasty whatchamacallits!"...all continued to be part of the Reps. work. So also did the involvements with farm organizations, exhibitions, 4-H events, and so on; in all, a responsible and busy, but varied and challenging workload.

An Extension Program that is relatively new is "Nova Scotia Farm and Country Vacations." It is operated by the Association of the same name whose membership consists of registered and inspected host homes, and assisted by a small grant and the part-time service of an Extension staff person (in 1986 a Special Projects Officer serving as Program Co-ordinator). The program was organized in 1974 by (then) Resource Development Representative, Fred Walsh, out of two separate and small groups of farms which had been hosting guests for varying periods. It has helped substantially to supplement the incomes of the operating hosts, contributed to bridging the gap between farmers and consumers; provided many enjoyable and economic vacation experiences and made a contribution to provincial tourism.

Having grown modestly but steadily, in 1985 the program operated out of 42 homes supplying 167 beds and entertaining 8,125 guests for a total volume of 9,354 guest days. In 1986, the number of host homes had risen to 48.

In recent years, representatives from Agriculture and Extension, together with those from the Federation of Agriculture, Women's Institute, and Workers' Compensation Board have comprised the "N.S. Farm and Home Safety Committee" which both discusses and acts co-operatively on many rural safety projects, including: fair displays, media reports and releases, workshops, handbooks, newspaper columns, etc.

Another relatively new thrust was the provision of Home Study courses for part-time farmers. Some courses were: Sheep Production, Farm Management for Part-time Farmers, Commercial Vegetable Production, Soils Management for Crop Production, the Farm Safety Guide, and Chainsaw Use and Safety.

In 1985, the Service was involved in "World Food Day" set aside by F.A.O. member countries to focus awareness on "international food issues and development needs." In 1986, a weekend conference for Young Farmers featured the theme, "Hope not Hunger."

The 1980's saw the return of tougher economic times (to some reminiscent of the 1930's). While numbers of farm failures in Nova Scotia have been fewer in proportion to those in many of the other provinces, everyone - farmer and extension staff alike, has been affected by budgetary squeezes and restrictions.

Farm management - with emphasis on careful bookkeeping and financial (and especially credit) management, has been featured at staff conferences, short courses and seminars, one-on-one counselling, and farm bookkeeping assistance. All extension staff involved have had to be well informed and competent to be able to assist farmers in the difficult management decisions which they were making.

Communication skills, both in individual counselling and in relation to groups, and also to and through the mass media, have steadily increased in importance.

Technological advances, particularly in regard to computers, were already beginning to impact at the farm level and "the push was on" to provide training and equipment (hardware and software as well) to cope with the "computer revolution" in agriculture.

CHAPTER 7

IN RETROSPECT (1926-1986)

Agricultural Extension in Nova Scotia has both come a long way and seen a lot of changes in these sixty years. Farms have increased in size, specialization, technology, productivity, value, debt, complication, and potential. Rural society, too, has increased in education, urbanization, complexity, rates of travel and communication and, inevitably, in levels of tension, but it is made up of great people with tremendously increasing potential for ever better livelihoods and lifestyles.

Extension workers have always had to "run hard to keep up" - with advancing information, technology, economic change, management skills, etc. And they have had to "run even harder" to communicate a meaningful and workable understanding of such things to their clients. But they have had to "run hardest of all" to build and maintain a relationship of mutual respect and trust with their clients, for such a relationship is the only medium in which information could be communicated clearly, decisions made capably, change managed constructively, and life made better thereby.

Although the number of farms and farmers in the 1980's are but a fraction of what they were in the 1920's, the number of people who depend upon those farms and farmers has continued to increase dramatically. Consider those who manufacture, sell, and service farm equipment; those who supply credit; those who are involved in processing, storing, transporting, wholesaling, retailing, and finally, and most importantly, those who are "consuming" the farm-produced food products, so vital to us all. Then realize that to be privileged to work with farmers and rural people is a special privilege indeed. They are such important people in the whole scheme of things and most of them are such fine people as well.

To consider the comments to be heard while travelling the province from rural homemakers, from past and present "4-H Kids", from farmers about "their" Home Economist, "their" 4-H Leader, "their" Agricultural Representative or Resource Development Representative (and they are nearly always referred to by their first names) is to realize also that for many years and in many ways, successive Extension workers have earned the respect, the trust, the gratitude, and the affection of their rural clients. So, Extension people, too, are such fine and important people.

Such are the attitudes that reveal the heart of the Agricultural Extension story in Nova Scotia: "people helping people" - helping them in mutual respect, gratitude, and honest affection - helping them to help themselves to a better livelihood and a better life.

Sixty years of Extension Services in Nova Scotia: "Running hard to keep up" is what it takes; "Running hard together" is why it works; "Running hard together to help people to help themselves" is what it is all about. And so Extension keeps on running hard, running out of a proud past and into a challenging future; the goal of its race continuing to be that of serving the well-being of rural Nova Scotians.

APPENDIX I - MINISTERS

MINISTER OF NATURAL RESOURCES

John Archibald Walker	- July 16, 1925 - 1928
John Francis Mahoney (died in office)	- Nov. 1928 - Sept. 2, 1929

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

Obediah Parker Goucher	- Jan. 23, 1930 - 1933

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MARKETING

John Alexander McDonald	- Sept. 5, 1933 - Apr. 1945
Arthur Whittier MacKenzie	- Sept. 8, 1945 - 1954
Colin Herman Chisholm	- June 11, 1954 - Nov. 20, 1956
Edward Douglas Haliburton	- Nov. 20, 1956 - July 6, 1964
Irwin W. Akerley	- July 6, 1964 - May 10, 1968
Harvey Alfred Veniot	- May 10, 1968 - Oct. 28, 1970
John William Gillis	- Oct. 28, 1968 - Sept. 7, 1972
Walter John Hawkins	- Sept. 7, 1972 - Oct. 5, 1978
Gerald Earle Sheehy	- Oct. 5, 1978 - June 25, 1979
Roger Stuart Bacon	- June 25, 1979 -

APPENDIX II - DEPUTY MINISTERS & DIRECTORS OF EXTENSION

DEPUTY MINISTERS

R. Innes	- 1925 - 1933
F. W. Walsh (Administrator)	- 1933 - 1945
A. W. MacKenzie (May-Oct.)	- 1945
F. W. Walsh	- 1945 - 1962
S. E. Lewis	- 1962 - 1966
D. L. Parks	- 1966 - 1973
C. A. Douglas	- 1973 - 1975
W. V. Grant	- 1975 - 1986
R. E. Morehouse	- 1986 -

DIRECTORS OF EXTENSION

Dr. J. M. Trueman	- 1926 - 1927
Dr. W. V. Longley	- 1927 - 1952
C. A. Douglas	- 1952 - 1963
W. V. Grant	- 1963 - 1975
R. J. Huggard	- 1975 - 1986
R. L. Hayman	- 1986 -

APPENDIX III - ASSISTANT DIRECTORS AND SUPERVISORS

ASSISTANT DIRECTORS

C. Eric Boulden	- May 30, 1932 - 1936
C. M. Collins (Acting Director)	- July - Dec. 1936
A. B. Banks	- Nov. 1, 1937 - 1941
C. A. Douglas	- 1947 - 1952
W. A. Jenkins (also Associate)	- 1952 - 1962
W. V. Grant (Associate)	- 1962 - 1963
P. C. Eaton	- 1963 - 1984
R. L. Hayman	- 1984 - 1986
J. E. Redden	- 1986 -

EXTENSION AGRICULURAL ENGINEERING SUPERVISORS & CHIEF ENGINEERS

Supervisors		Chief Engineers	
Donald Gunn	- 1965 - 1978	David Milligan	- 1978 - 1983
John Higgins	- 1978 - 1983	John Higgins	- 1983 -
Hank Kolstee	- 1983 -		

FARM MANAGEMENT SUPERVISORS

Douglas Byers	- 1966 - 1971
Campbell Gunn	- 1971 - 1975
Rollie Hayman	- 1976 - 1984
Gabriel Comeau	- 1984 -

4-H SUPERVISORS

Donald G. MacNeil	- 1966 - 1969
Marlene (Robison) MacMillan	- 1969 - 1973
Jack Redden	- 1973 - 1986
Elizabeth Crouse	- 1986 -

HOME ECONOMICS SUPERVISORS

Florence Hilchey	- 1969 - 1971
Brenda Gorman-Wright	- 1972 - 1977
Susan E. Horne	- 1977 -

APPENDIX IV - EXTENSION PERSONNEL - 1986

Regional Agricultural Representatives	3
Agricultural Representatives	11
Assistant Agricultural Representatives	3
Agricultural Fieldman	1
Special Projects Officers	2
4-H	7
Farm Management	6
Agricultural Engineering	22
Home Economics	6
Secretaries	22
Accounting Clerk	1
Director and Assistant Director	2
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APPENDIX V - OFFICES AND SOME PERSONNEL

ANNAPOLIS COUNTY

Offices

The Lawrencetown office has been located in the Demonstration Building since 1926. The office served Kings County up to 1932 and East Digby until 1936.

Agricultural Representatives

H. Cunningham (Temporary)(Kings & Anna.)	- May 1926 - May 1927
E. L. Eaton (Annapolis & West Kings)	- May 1927 - Jan. 1, 1929
Charles M. Collins (Anna. & Digby East 1932-1936)	- Feb. 1, 1929 - July 1936
J. Watson Maxner (Acting)	- spring-summer 1936
Roy Grant	- Oct. 1, 1936 - Oct. 1, 1937
Donald White	- Oct. 1937 - Sept. 1963
Malcolm Fuller	- Sept. 1963 - Sept. 1967
Robert Dechman	- Sept. 1967 - Feb. 28, 1978
Gabriel Comeau	- March 20, 1978 - Sept. 3, 1985
Brian Crouse	- Feb. 1, 1986 - Sept. 30, 1986
Laurie Ells	- Nov. 1, 1986 -

Assistant Agricultural Representatives

Donald White (Annapolis & East Digby)	- May 1931 - May 30, 1932
R. J. Hilton	- summer 1935
Harold Wilson (½ time in Shelburne to May-Oct. 1943)	- June 1942 - Oct. 1943
Alex Buchanan (Labour)	- April 1944 - Feb. 15, 1946
Graham Hingley	- April 1944 - Feb. 15, 1946
Robert Fair	- summer 1947
Walter Grant	- May 1948 - Sept. 27, 1949; May 8, 1950 - Sept. 25, 1950
M. Herman Pierce	- Sept. 1950 - April 30, 1951
Karl Winter	- May 4, 1951 - Sept. 22, 1951
M. N. Kennie	- Nov. 1, 1951 - Oct. 1953
Donald Gunn	- October 1953 - spring 1954
Ralph Morehouse	- May 1, 1954 - March 1957
Angus MacIntyre	- summer 1957
Sinclair Elliott (Farm Management Specialist & later Asst. Ag. Rep.)	- 1957 - 1962
Leonard Best	- summer 1962
Donald Stevenson	- summer 1963
Ronald Fraser	- summer 1964
Victor Palmer	- summers 1965 & 1966
Bill Bolhuis	- summer 1967
Paul Grimm	- summer 1968
Calvin Rice	- summer 1969
Paul Grimm (Acting Ag. Rep.)	- May - Nov. 1969
Bruce Gilliatt	- summers 1970, 1971

ANTIGONISH COUNTY

Offices

An office has been located in the town of Antigonish since 1927. The first two Agricultural Representatives covered Antigonish and Guysborough counties and since 1964, the Antigonish office has served farmers in both counties.

Agricultural Representatives

H. K. MacCharles (Antig. & Guysborough)	- 1926 - Dec. 1, 1928
R. J. MacSween " "	- Jan. 11, 1929 - April 6, 1934
S. J. MacKinnon	- April 1934 - June 1957
R. W. Moore	- 1957 - April 1964
Robert Bennett (Antig. & Guysborough)	- May 1964 - Sept. 15, 1966
Donald L. MacDonald " "	- Sept. 15, 1966 -
Vernon Murray, Regional Ag. Rep.	- Oct. 1, 1970 -

Assistant Agricultural Representatives

C.D.T. Cameron (Antig. & Guysborough)	- summers 1930 & 1931
Henry Austin	- 1948, 1949, 1950
W. V. Grant	- 1951
R. W. Moore	- 1952
Lorne Cock	- 1953
Don Nicholson	- 1954
Byron Beeler	- 1955
Lloyd Palmer	- 1956
Bob Colpitts	- 1957
George MacKenzie	- 1958
Bill MacNeil	- 1959
Bill Longley	- 1960
Bill MacNeil	- 1961
Harvey MacDonald	- 1962
Russell Ward	- 1963
Wayne Blenkhorn	- 1964
Ronald Fraser	- 1965
Rollie Hayman	- 1966
M. A. MacPherson	- 1967
Don Williamson	- 1968
John Pierce	- 1969

CAPE BRETON COUNTY

Offices

The first office to serve this county was located at Beaver Cover from 1927 to 1929. The office was then moved to Leitches Creek and in 1933 to Sydney where it is presently located.

Agricultural Representatives

R. J. MacSween (Cape Breton & Victoria)	- April 1924 - Jan. 1929
S. J. MacKinnon " "	- Jan. - March 1929
H. F. MacIntyre	- May 15, 1929 - May/June 1964
George MacKenzie (Regional Ag. Rep.)	- May 1964 - July 1, 1970
Laurie Ells	- June 1972 - July 1, 1977
Harvey MacDonald	- August 15, 1977 -

Assistant Agricultural Representatives

John G. MacNeil (Cape Breton & Victoria) (Headquarters - Iona Rear)	- July 1, 1927 - 1928
S. J. MacKinnon	- 1928
John G. MacNeil (Cape Breton & Victoria) (Headquarters - Iona Rear)	- 1929
Dan R. MacDonald	- summer 1930
A. J. MacDonald (worked with Mines Settlement Board)	- summer 1931 - summers 1932,1933 & 1934
E. C. Bain	- May - Nov. 1935
Gordon Campbell	- summer 1936; Feb.-Sept. 1937; May-Sept. 1938; summer & fall 1939
Lloyd Horton	- summer 1940
Allan J. Ross (and Farm Improvement Proj.)	- 1940 (resigned April 1941)
Alex J. MacDonald " " "	- April 1941 -
C. Lloyd Matheson	- summer 1941
W. A. Jenkins	- spring-fall 1942
J. Lynton Martin (part-time farming & Land Use Assoc.)	- fall 1942
Hugh MacDougall	- summer 1943
Donald M. MacKay	- Feb. 1945 & summer 1946
William Chafe (part-time farming proj.)	- summer 1946
Earle MacRae	- summer 1947
Frank Beaton	- Mar. 1 - May 1, 1948
Earle MacRae	- summer 1948
G. A. Hines	- Nov. 15, 1949 - Oct. 25, 1950
W. W. Nicholson, Jr.	- Dec. 25, 1950 - April 30, 1951
H. F. MacRae	- May 4, 1951 - Sept. 25, 1951
Leo MacDonald	- May 25, 1952 - Oct. 22, 1952
Victor A. Moses	- summer 1953
Douglas Crouse	- summer 1954
Donald Nicholson	- May 2 - Sept. 10, 1955
Dave Ward	- May 4 - Sept. 15, 1956
Cameron Fullerton	- May 7 - Sept. 15, 1957
Glen Rafuse (Cape Breton & Victoria)	- summer 1958
Dale Ells " "	- summers 1959 & 1960
D. L. MacDonald " "	- summer 1961
Marinus van de Sande " "	- summers 1962 & 1963
D. L. MacDonald	- May 3, 1964 - Sept. 1966
Rollie Hayman (Cape Breton, Rich. & Vic.)	- Sept. 1966 - May 1968
Laurie Ells " " "	- May 1968 - June 1972

COLCHESTER COUNTY

Offices

This county was served from Stewiacke from 1926-1931. From then on, the head office in Truro also became the county office and continues to be located on the N.S.A.C. campus.

Agricultural Representatives

A. B. Banks (Halifax,Col., East Hants)	- Oct. 1, 1926 - Feb. 1930
D. R. Kelly (" ")	- Feb. 1, 1930 - Aug. 1, 1937
S. E. Lewis (" ")	- Dec. 1937 - March 1939
George L. Cook	- Apr. 1, 1939 - March 1, 1954
Bob Moore (Assistant from 1954)	- 1956 - Apr. 30, 1957
Victor Moses	- May 1, 1957 - Aug. 31, 1962
Sinclair Elliott	- Sept. 1, 1962 - Sept. 30, 1965
Lloyd Palmer, Reg. Ag. Rep.	- Oct. 1, 1965 - June 30, 1970
George MacKenzie, Reg. Ag. Rep.	- July 1, 1970 -

Assistant Agricultural Representative

Percy Archibald (Colchester-Halifax)	- summer 1939
Dan MacPhail	- April - July 1943
R. G. Hibbard (Labour)	- Feb. 1944 - Jan. 1945
G. W. Secord (Labour)	- 1944 - 1945
Ross Main	- summer 1946
Don Cox	- summers, 1947, 1948
Iva Trenholm	- Sept. 20, 1948 - Aug. 1952
Bob Horsburgh	- fall 1952 - 1954
Bob Moore	- 1954 - 1956
Lloyd Palmer	- summer 1955
Beverley Ells	- summer 1956
Dick Huggard	- summer 1957
Campbell Gunn	- summer 1958
Gerry Foote	- fall 1958 - spring 1960
Campbell Gunn	- summer 1960
Tom Dunphy	- fall 1960 - winter 1961
Campbell Gunn	- May 1, 1961 - April 30, 1963
Donald MacIntyre	- May 1962 - Sept. 1962
Rollie Hayman	- summer 1963
Sandy Cameron	- May 1, 1964 - April 30, 1965
Donald Martin	- May 1, 1965 - Sept. 1, 1967
Edgar Coffin (also Halifax Co.)	- May 13, 1968 - Dec. 30, 1968
Rollie Hayman	- Oct. 1, 1968 - Oct. 1, 1971
Paul Grimm	- Oct. 15, 1971 - April 1974
Charles Thompson	- May 6, 1974 - Nov. 15, 1979
Steve Russell (Acting)	- Dec. 1, 1979 - April 1, 1980
Jack Van Roestel	- Sept. 1, 1980 - Feb. 1982
Yvonne Thyssen	- May 1982 - Sept. 1982
Robb MacMillan	- Sept. 1982 - July 19, 1984
Arthur Pick	- Oct. 1, 1984 - Nov. 1, 1986
Yvonne Thyssen-Post	- Nov. 1, 1986 -

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Offices

The first office to serve this county was at Oxford in 1926. It was moved to Amherst in 1928 and from there to its present location at Nappan (the Experimental Farm) in 1967.

Agricultural Representatives

A. W. MacKenzie	- May 1926-Feb. 1, 1930
A. B. Banks	- Feb. 1/30 - Oct. 1934
D. E. MacPhee	- Nov. 1934 - July 1, 1950
B. C. Knight	- July 1, 1950 - May 1, 1957
Henry Austin	- May 1, 1957 - Oct. 1964
Harvey MacDonald (Acting Ag. Rep.)	- Nov. 1964 - April 1965
A. M. Cameron	- April 30, 1965 - Dec. 31, 1965
Harvey MacDonald	- June 1966 - Aug. 15, 1977
Ralph Murray	- Aug. 15, 1977 -

Assistant Agricultural Representatives

Charles M. Collins (Pictou & Cumberland)	- Sept. 1928 (short time only)
D. E. MacPhee	- summers 1929 & 1930; summer & fall 1931
A. J. MacDonald	- fall 1929; winter 1930
Dan R. MacDonald	- fall 1930
Peter Hamilton	- summer 1943
David Morrison (Labour)	- summer 1944
Ross Main	- summer 1947
Bruce MacLellan	- summer 1948
Earle MacRae	- May 5 - Sept. 17, 1949
Robert Moore	- Feb. 27, 1950 - Sept. 20, 1951
W. W. Nicholson, Jr.	- Sept. 24, 1951 - Oct. 20, 1951
A. G. MacDonald	- Oct. 1951 - 1952
Victor Moses	- summer 1952
Leo MacDonald	- fall 1952 - June 30, 1953
Stephen Cook	- summer 1953
Kenneth MacKay	- July 1, 1953 - spring 1954
Stephen Cook	- summer 1954
Bob Murray	- Sept. 1954 - Sept. 1959
Bob Cooper	- Sept. 1959 - Sept. 1962
Donald MacIntyre	- Sept. 1962 - May 1964
Rollie Hayman	- May 1964 - Sept. 1964
Arnold Rovers	- May 1965 - Sept. 1965
Leonard Best	- Jan. 1966 - Sept. 1966
Jim Stephens	- May 1967 - Aug. 1969
Paul Grimm	- Nov. 15, 1969 - Oct. 15, 1971
Ralph Murray	- Oct. 15, 1971 - Aug. 15, 1977
Bruce Leck	- Aug. 29, 1977 - Mar. 30, 1979
Kevin Grant	- June 4, 1979 - Aug. 1, 1980
Jim Neary	- Aug. 1, 1980 - Nov. 30, 1984
Joe Calder	- April 1, 1985 - Nov. 1, 1986

DIGBY COUNTY & PUBNICO DISTRICT

Offices

The two offices which have served this territory were Meteghan from 1926 to 1966 and Weymouth from 1966 to the present.

Agricultural Representatives

Raymond LeBlanc (Digby & Yarmouth)	- 1926 - 1932
(Barrington Mun. 1926-27)	
(Digby & Pubnico)	- 1932 - 1942 *District divided
(Digby)	- 1942 - 1955
William LeFort	- 1955 - May 31, 1973
Bruce Gilliatt	- March 30, 1974 -

*Pubnico District

Benoit d'Entremont (headquarters-Lr.West Pubnico)	- spring 1942 - Nov. 30, 1972
Wayne MacLeod (Yarmouth)	- Nov. 15, 1972 - Oct. 15, 1976
Malcolm Fuller (Yarmouth)	- Nov. 1, 1976 -

Assistant Agricultural Representatives

Fred K. Rose (Digby & Yarmouth)	- summers 1935 & 1936
William LeFort (Clare & Pubnico)	- Sept. - Nov. 1937
Allan J. Ross	- June - July 1938
Benoit d'Entremont (Digby & Pubnico)	- summers 1939, 1940 & 1941
James A. MacNeil (Acting Ag. Rep.)	- fall 1940 - Feb. 1941
Jean Arsenault	- summers 1945 & 1946
J. Eric Comeau	- summers 1949 & 1950

GUYSBOROUGH COUNTY

Ofices

The first office in this county was located in the town of Canso and operated from 1932-36 when it became established in Guysborough town. This office was closed September 30, 1975. One part of the county received Agricultural Representative service from Antigonish since 1934 and since 1964, this applied to all the county.

Agricultural Representatives

A. B. MacDonald	- several years before 1926
H. K. MacCharles (Antigonish & Guys.)	- May 1926 - Dec. 1, 1928
R. J. MacSween (Antigonish & Guys.)	- Jan. 11, 1929 - April 6, 1934
A. J. MacDonald	- April 1934 - 1940
James A. MacNeil	- Feb. 1941 - July 1943
Ross M. Burry (Resource Development Rep. from June 1, 1964)	- June 23, 1943 - Sept. 30, 1975

Assistant Agricultural Representatives

C.D.T. Cameron (Antigonish & Guys.)	- summers, 1930 & 1931
D. E. MacPhee (headquarters - Canso)	- April 1932 - Nov. 1934
William Chafe (worked on Land Use Assoc. & Jr. garden clubs)	- summer 1942
Francis Marchand	- summers 1943 & 1944
Frank Nicholson (headquarters -Sherbrooke)	- summer 1946
Donald Gunn " "	- summers. 1947 & 1948
Donald Bishop	- summer 1949
Leo MacDonald	- summer 1950
W. W. Nicholson, Jr.	- summer 1951
J. H. MacNeil	- summer 1952
Robert Moore (headquarters-Sherbrooke)	- summer 1953
Ed Haines	- summer 1954
Enid Fullerton(headquarters - Guys.)	- summer 1955 (half time in St. Mary's district)
Bob Wilson	- summer 1956
Paul MacDonald	- summer 1957
George MacKenzie (Antigonish & Guys.)	- summer 1958
Derill Armstrong	- summer 1959
Bill MacNeil	- summer 1960
Blaise MacDonald	- summer 1961
Donald Stevenson	- summer 1962
Eugene Mattinson	- summer 1963

HALIFAX COUNTY

Offices

Halifax County was first served by the Agricultural Representative from Windsor (1926-1927). Later it was part of the Colchester territory but in 1939, an office was opened in Middle Musquodoboit and it is still located there.

Agricultural Representatives

C. Eric Boulden (Halifax & Hants)	- May 1, 1926 - Sept. 30, 1927
A. B. Banks (Halifax,Col. & East Hants)	- Oct. 1, 1927 - Jan. 31, 1930
D. R. Kelley " " "	- Feb. 1, 1930 - July 1, 1937
S. E. Lewis " " "	- Dec. 1, 1937 - March 31, 1939
Gordon Campbell	- Dec. 1, 1939 - Feb. 28, 1942
F. S. Kinley, Jr.	- March 1, 1942 - April 30, 1946
Harold Wilson	- May 1, 1946 - Sept. 30, 1948
Peter Stewart	- Oct. 1, 1948 - April 30, 1964
Sinclair Elliott (Halifax & Colchester)	- May 1, 1964 - Sept. 30, 1965
Lloyd Palmer, Regional Ag. Rep.	- Oct. 1, 1965 - July 1970
Gordon Crowe (Resource Dev. Rep. - 1968-1976)	- April 1, 1976

Assistant Agricultural Representatives

Percy A. H. Archibald (Halifax & Col.)	- summer 1939
T. A. Johnson (headquarters-Sheet Harbour)	- summer 1944
Edgar Coffin	- May 1968 - Dec. 1968
Ralph Murray	- Jan. 1969 - Oct. 15, 1971
Art Hill	- Oct. 15, 1971 - April 1, 1976
Gabriel Comeau	- Apr. 1, 1976 - Mar. 20, 1978
James Neary	- May 1, 1978 - Aug. 1, 1980
Robb MacMillan	- Sept. 2, 1980 - Sept. 1982
Yvonne Thyssen-Post	- Sept. 1982 - Nov. 1986
Joe Calder	- Nov. 1986 -

HANTS COUNTY

Offices

The Hants County Office was opened in Windsor in May 1926. It is still open at this location.

Agricultural Representatives

C. Eric Boulden (Hants & Halifax- 1926-27) (Hants & E.Kings- 1927-32)	- May 1926 - May 30, 1932
Donald White	- May 30, 1932 - May 1, 1934
R. J. Hilton	- May 1936 - Oct. 1, 1937
J. W. Maxner (Acting)	- Oct. 1, 1937 - April 1938
A. Blair Baker	- May 1, 1938 - May 1940
Charles A. Douglas	- June 1, 1940 - April 1944
Roy MacDonald	- Apr. 1, 1944 - Dec. 1, 1947
Peter Hamilton	- Dec. 1, 1947 - June 20, 1948
Frank Nicholson (Acting)	- July 1, 1949 - June 30, 1950
Donald MacKay	- Aug. 1, 1950 - 1959
Robert Murray	- Fall 1959 - May 1963
Campbell Gunn	- May 1, 1963 - Sept. 1966
Robert Bennett	- Sept. 1966 - March 1974
Paul Grimm	- April 30, 1974 - June 27, 1980
Kevin Grant	- Aug. 1, 1980 - June 1, 1984
Robb MacMillan	- July 1984 -

Assistant Agricultural Representatives

Norman I. Clarke (Hants & E.Kings)	- May 30, 1930 - March 1, 1932
J. W. Maxner (Hants & Pictou)	- 1935
Kenneth Miller (Labour)	- summer 1944
Frank Nicholson	- " 1948
Donald Cox	- July 5, 1949 - Oct. 1949
Paul Eaton	- May 1, 1950 - May 15, 1953
Gerald Freeman	- summer 1953
Ralph Morehouse	- Oct. 1953 - May 1954
Lorne Cock	- 1954 - 1955
Malcolm Fuller	- 1955 - 1957
Robert Cooper	- 1957 - Sept. 1959
Donald MacNeil	- Fall 1959 - May 1963

INVERNESS COUNTY

Offices

This County was divided into two sections when the Extension Service first went into operation. For South Inverness, the office location has been Mabou since 1926. North Inverness has been served by a succession of offices beginning with St. Joseph du Moine in 1927, then to Cheticamp in 1934, from here to Grand Etang in 1938 and back to Cheticamp in 1948. Since 1955, the entire county has been served by the Mabou office.

North Inverness

J.B.J. Chiasson	- 1927 - January 1934
A. J. Boudreau	- Jan. 1, 1934 - Jan. 1938
William LeFort	- Spring 1938 - 1955

South Inverness

Agricultural Representatives

J.C.F. MacDonnell	- 1926 - 1927
J. D. MacPhee	- May 1, 1927 - May 1929
S. J. MacKinnon (S. Inv. & Richmond)	- 1929 - 1934
L. S. Austin (" Rich.-1934-36)	- Jan. 1, 1934 - Nov. 1943
Joe Chisholm	- Dec. 1943 - May 1946
Donald Boyd	- June 1946 - 1957
Joe Chisholm	- 1957 - Aug. 31, 1971
Leo Cox (Agricultural Fieldman)	- Sept. 1, 1972 -

Assistant Agricultural Representatives

L. S. Austin	- summers 1928 & 1929; 1930-33
Angus Rankin (S. Inv. & Richmond)	- April 1934
C. A. Douglas	- summer and fall 1937
James A. MacNeil	- summer 1939
Alex J. MacDonald (Farm Imp. Project)	- Nov. 1939
Donald M. MacLeod	- summer 1940
Colin Chisholm	- summers 1941 & 1942
Joe Chisholm	- summers 1942 & 1943
John MacLean	- summer 1943
Joseph MacGillivary	- summer 1944
J. Lynton Martin	- summer 1945
Dan Tompkins	- summer 1946 May 1947 - Oct. 1948
A. G. MacDonald	- summers 1949 & 1950
Leo MacDonald	- summer 1951
Audrey MacMillan	- Jan. 1952 - fall 1952
Richard Welton	- summer 1953
Leo LeBlanc	- summer 1956
Alan Boswell	- summer 1957
Gerald Foote	- summer 1958
Bob Colpitts	- May 1958 - 1960
Bill Longley	- May 1, 1961 - Sept. 25, 1962
D. L. MacDonald	- summer 1963
John Higgins	- summer 1964
Wilfred Deveau	- summer 1965
Dan Tompkins	- summers 1966, 1967, 1968

KINGS COUNTY

Offices

From 1926 to 1932, this County was served from Annapolis County and then from Hants County. The County office in Kentville was opened in 1932 and is still at this location.

Agricultural Representatives

H. Cunningham (Annapolis & Kings)	- May 1926 - Sept. 1927
C. Eric Boulden (Hants & East Kings)	- Sept. 30, 1927 - May 30, 1932
R. P. Longley	- May 30, 1932 - Sept. 1, 1947
G. G. Smeltzer	- Dec. 1, 1947 - May 15, 1953
P. C. Eaton	- May 15, 1953 - Sept. 30, 1962
R. E. Morehouse (Regional Ag. Rep. 1964 - 1975)	- Sept. 30, 1962 - 1975
Robert Bennett, Reg. Ag. Rep. (1975)	- March 1974 -
Fred Walsh (Resource Dev. Rep. 1972-76)	- April 25, 1976 -

Assistant Agricultural Representatives

Norman Clarke (Hants & E. Kings)	- May 1930 - March 1, 1932
Donald White (Annapolis & W. Kings)	- May 1931 - May 1932
Laurie W. Spurr (club work -Anna. & Kings)	- fall 1941
Fred North	- May - July 1943
Alex R. Stewart (Labour)	- Dec. 1943 - April 1946
Frank Scammell (Labour)	- summer 1946
Bruce Trenholm (Kings & Hants)	- summer 1946
Paul Eaton (Kings & Hants)	- summers 1947 & 1948
Paul Eaton	- May 2, 1949 - Sept. 24, 1949
Donald Bishop	- May 3, 1950 - Oct. 20, 1951
H. F. MacRae	- May 12, 1952 - Sept. 1952
Joe MacNeil	- fall 1952 - Sept. 1953
Bob Moore	- Oct. 1953 - Jan. 1954
Victor Moses	- May 1954 - May 1957
Allister Marshall	- May 1957 - Sept. 1960
Robert Bennett	- May 1, 1961 - April 30, 1964
Donald MacIntyre	- May 1, 1964 - May 20, 1966
Peter Dekker	- May 9, 1966 - April 1968
Clayton Atkinson	- May 1968 - Sept. 1968
Bruce Gilliatt	- Summer 1972; Oct. 1, 1973-March 1974

LUNENBURG-QUEENS COUNTIES

Offices

The office to serve these counties has been in Bridgewater since 1926. The office also covered Shelburne County until 1946.

Agricultural Representatives

E. L. Eaton (Lun.-Queens & Shelburne)	- May 1926
D. B. Flewelling " "	- May 1927 - Nov. 1, 1933
J. W. Maxner " "	- May 1937 - Sept. 1, 1937
F. S. Kinley, Jr. " "	- 1937 - Mar. 1941
B. C. Knight (Lun.-Queens from 1946)	- March 1941 - June 30, 1950
F. D. Nicholson	- July 1, 1950 - Oct. 20, 1951
Donald Bishop	- Oct. 20, 1951 - Oct. 1953
Morris Kennie	- Oct. 1953 - 1957
Ralph Morehouse	- March 1957 - Oct. 1962
Harold Wilson	- Oct. 1962 - May 31, 1977
Laurie Ells	- July 1, 1977 - Nov. 1, 1986
Arthur Pick	- Nov. 1, 1986 -

Assistant Agricultural Representatives

M. Allen Trefry (So. Queens & Shelburne)	- summer 1940
R. G. Hibbard (Labour - Lun. & Colchester)	- summer 1944
James MacNeil	- spring & summer 1946
Frank Nicholson	- Oct. 1, 1946 - Sept. 1947
Donald Bishop	- Sept. 1947 - Sept. 1948
Morris Kennie	- Sept. 20, 1948 - Nov. 1951
J. Hugh Morris	- 1951 - Oct. 1953
Audrey MacMillan	- October 1953 - 1957
Enid Fullerton	- June 1957
George MacKenzie	- Sept. 1958 - Sept. 1963

PICTOU-NORTH COLCHESTER

Offices

The office to serve Pictou County and North Colchester was established in Pictou town in 1926. Since 1970, the North Colchester area has been served from the Truro office.

Agricultural Representatives

M. D. MacCharles	- May 1926 - March 1954
Donald Bishop	- March 1954 - Fall 1955
Donald Cox	- Fall 1955 - Fall 1959
Lloyd Palmer (Reg. Ag. Rep. from June '64)	- Fall 1959 - Oct. 1965
Russell Ward (Acting)	- Oct. 1965 - June 1966
Robert Dechman	- May 1966 - Sept. 1967
Donald Martin	- Sept. 1967 - May 1974
Bruce Trenholm	- July 1974 - Nov. 1984
James Neary	- Nov. 1984 -

Assistant Agricultural Representatives

C. M. Collins (Pictou & Cumberland) (School fairs & club shows)	- Sept. 1928
A. J. MacDonald	- summer 1929
J.E.C. Smith	- summer 1930
J. W. Maxner (Pictou & Hants)	- summer 1935
B. C. Knight	- summer 1937
C. A. Douglas	- May 1937 - May 1940
Percy Archibald	- summers 1940 & 1941
Gerald Smeltzer	- summers 1942 & 1943
John MacLean	- fall 1943
J. A. MacLeod (Labour)	- summer 1944
Gerald Smeltzer	- Feb. 1944 - Dec. 1947
Jack Adamson	- Dec. 1947 - spring 1948
George MacLean	- summer 1948
J. Donald Gunn	- May 8, 1949 - Oct. 1953
Earle MacRae	- May 8, 1950 - Dec. 1950
Victor Moses	- summer 1951
Gerald Freeman	- summer 1952
Donald Nicholson	- summer 1953
Donald Bishop	- Oct. 1953 - spring 1954
Donald Cox	- 1954 - 1955
Donald McInnis	- Sept. 1955 - spring 1956
Angus MacIntyre	- summer 1956
Donald McInnis	- fall 1956 - spring 1957
Lloyd Palmer	- May 1957 - fall 1959
Donald McInnis	- fall 1959 - spring 1960
Gerald Foote	- spring 1960 - Sept. 1963
Russell Ward	- Sept. 1963 - 1965
Robert Perrin	- summer 1966
Donald Williamson	- summer 1967

RICHMOND COUNTY

Offices

The first office to serve this county was in West Arichat from 1926-1928. From 1928 to 1936, Agricultural Representative service was provided from the Mabou office and in 1936, the St. Peter's office was opened. This office is still open today but Agricultural Representative service is provided through the Sydney office and has been since 1964.

Agricultural Representatives

Marc LeBlanc (West Arichat)	- May 1927 - spring 1928
S. J. MacKinnon (Richmond & Inverness)	- late May 1928 - 1934
L. S. Austin (Richmond & Inverness)	- 1934 - 1936
A. D. Rankin	- May 1936 - 1967

Assistant Agricultural Representatives

B. Thibeau (West Arichat)	- May 1926 - Sept. 1927
D.R.F. MacDonald (Richmond & Inverness)	- 1930
L. S. Austin (Richmond & Inverness)	- 1930 - 1934
A. D. Rankin	- April 1934 - 1936
Donald Boyd	- Oct. 1943 - Jan. 1944
Joe MacGillivary	- summers 1945 & 1946
Donald Cox	- May & June 1949
J. J. Campbell	- July & Aug. 1949
Michael J. MacNeil	- August 1950
A. G. MacDonald	- May 7, 1951 - Oct. 1951

SHELBURNE COUNTY

Offices

In the beginning, Agricultural Representative service was provided from Bridgewater (1926-1941). An office was in operation in Lower West Pubnico from 1942-1956. Agricultural Representative service has been provided from Yarmouth since 1956.

Agricultural Representatives

E. L. Eaton	- May 1926 - fall 1926
D. B. Flewelling	- May 1927 - Nov. 1, 1933
J. W. Maxner	- May 1937 - Sept. 1, 1937
F. S. Kinley, Jr. (Acting)	- 1937 - March 1941
M. Allen Trefry (Shel. & Queens)	- summer 1941; spring 1942-Nov. 1942
Harold Wilson (Shel. & Queens - headquarters - Shelburne)	- part time - summer 1943 full time - fall 1943 - May 1, 1946

VICTORIA COUNTY

Offices

Three offices have served this county; the first was located at Iona Rear from 1927-1929. The Baddeck office replaced this office and operated from 1929 to 1976. Agricultural Representative service was supplied through the Sydney office from 1964 to 1976 and since that time, from the office in Mabou.

Agricultural Representatives

R. J. MacSween (C.B. & Victoria)	- several years before 1926-1929
J. D. MacPhee (Victoria & Whycocomagh Dist.)	- May 1, 1929 - Jan. 1, 1934
William Milligan	- Apr. 1936 - Apr. 1942
Percy A.H. Archibald	- May 1942 - Nov. 1942
Rod C. Bethune	- Nov. 1, 1942 - June 1, 1947
Donald MacKay	- May 1947 - Aug. 1, 1950
Henry Austin	- Sept. 22, 1950 - May 1, 1957
Malcolm Fuller	- May 1, 1957 - Sept. 1, 1963

Assistant Agricultural Representatives

John G. MacNeil (Victoria & Cape Breton)	- 1927 - 1929
A. D. Beaton (headquarters - Dingwall)	- summers, 1937 & 1938
A. J. Baillie	- summer 1939
James A. MacNeil	- summer 1940
G. G. MacLean	- summer 1949
Karl Winter	- summer 1950
Lorne Cock	- summers 1951 & 1952
Alvin Blades	- summer 1953
Enid Fullerton	- summer 1954
_____	- summer 1955
Lawrence Frank	- summer 1956
Glen Rafuse (Victoria & Cape Breton)	- summer 1958
Dale Ells (Victoria & Cape Breton	- summers 1959 & 1960
D. L. MacDonald "	- summer 1961
Marinus van de Sande "	- summers 1962 & 1963

YARMOUTH COUNTY

Office

One office has served this county since 1926, that being in Yarmouth town.

Agricultural Representatives

Raymond LeBlanc (Yar., Digby & Barrington Mun.)	- May 1926 - 1927
E. C. Spicer(Yarmouth & Barrington)	- May 1927 - Nov. 1, 1933
H. H. Churchill (Yarmouth & Shelburne)	- 1933 - May 1947
Bruce Trenholm	- May 1947 - Sept. 30, 1948
H. G. Wilson	- Oct. 1, 1948 - Sept. 1962
Don MacNeil	- Sept. 1962 - May 1964
Benoit d'Entremont	- May 1964 - Nov. 30, 1972
Wayne MacLeod	- Nov. 15, 1972 - Oct. 15, 1976
Malcolm Fuller	- Nov. 1, 1976 -

Assistant Agricultural Representatives

Fred K. Rose (Yarmouth & Digby)	- summers 1935 & 1936
Allen Trefry (part time)	- Jan. 1944 - Jan. 1945
Rose Main	- summer 1945
R. K. Cook	- fall 1945 - Dec. 31, 1946

NOTE: **The information outlined has been obtained from records, correspondence, personal interviews, etc. and is not complete. Any errors or omissions are unintentional; the material is presented in an effort to indicate some of the many individuals who were involved in extension work over the years.**

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